Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1479.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to an Order from the Orphans' Court, will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at Cranberry, on Wednesday, the 14th day of June next, all that valuable REAL ESTATE, late belonging to the Rev. Gilbert T. Snowden, deceased, lying in and near Cranberry, in the county of Middlesex, township of South Brunswick, state of New Jersey, upon the lower stage road leading from Philadelphia to New York. A very elegant frame house in a beautiful and healthy situation, painted white, with Venetian window shutters, thirty feet front and thirty eight feet deep, two rooms with a handsome hall or entry on the first floor, three rooms on the second floor and two well-finished garrets. In the rear of the house is an excellent two-story building consisting of a dining-room for work people, spacious pantries and a large kitchen, with every convenience, and over these are three chambers for servants. To the right is an additional building consisting of a chamber below and a library above—under the whole are very fine cellars paved with brick. The house is entirely new and finished with taste. Every room is hung with bells that lead both to the kitchen and the servants' apartments: there is a pump in the yard; and a stone and brick pavement round the whole house, which is enclosed with a handsome railing, with three gates in front. The farm consists of one hundred and sixty seven acres, with a proportion of woodland and meadow, under excellent fence; a garden with pale fence; a large barn, stables, carriage-house, cow-houses, &c. all new, and built in the best manner: with a young orchard of 200 grafted trees. Nearly adjoining said farm is a lot of Woodland of the best quality, containing 37 acres. Also a tract of land within seven miles of Cranberry, containing one hundred and fifty acres, three-fourths meadow and the rest excellent timber. This will be sold in lots or together, as will best suit the purchasers.

The payments, one third cash—one third in one year—and the remaining third, one year following, with interest on the two last payments, and approved security.

For further particulars enquire of Nathaniel Hunt, Esq. or Dr. Ralph Lott, Cranberry; of Isaac Snowden, at Princeton; or of Isaac Snowden, Jun. No. 141 South Second street, Philadelphia.

May 25 §6mwfs

To be sold cheap,

To close an adventure,

7 Bales Bastas
2 ditto Cossas

Apply at the Store of

Mordecai Lewis.

May 16 eo2w

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house 20,000 dollars,

& cash 30,000, are			50,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash 25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000	& cash 15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000	& cash 10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash 5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000	& cash 5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000	each, are	10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry.

mwf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SARAH MARSHALL, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement, to either of the subscribers. CHRISTOPHER MARSHALL, Jr.
CASPAR W. HAINES,
ABRAHAM M. GARRIGUES,
Administrators to the Estate of Sarah Marshall, deceased. June 3 2aw3w

Pennsylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Share Holders, that a further assessment of NINE DOLLARS is levied on each share, payable as follows, viz.

Six Dollars immediately, and
Three Dollars on the 1st of July next.

Which they are requested to pay to the Treasurer of the Company, at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-street, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed, that on their neglecting to pay the same as above directed, the several forfeitures will be exacted.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE, Treasurer.

May 27. d3ot

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,

May 1st, 1797.

THE STOCKHOLDERS

WHO are in arrears for any sums due on their respective shares, are requested to pay the same.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Treasurer.

10 m4w

For Sale or Charter,

THE SHIP

WARREN,

Benjamin Church, Master.

OF about 280 tons burthen. Enquire of

Jesse & Robert Waln.

May 26 §

For Hamburgh,

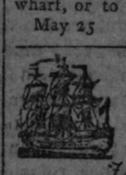
THE SHIP

AERIAL,

John Tarris, master.

A GREAT part of her cargo is engaged, and she will sail in ten days. For freight or passage apply to capt. Tarris, at Willings & Francis' wharf, or to *GURNEY & SMITH.*

May 25 §



For London,

THE SHIP

WILLIAM PENN,

JAMES JOSIAH, Master.

WILL sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage apply to

Jesse & Robert Waln.

May 19 §

For Freight or Charter,

To any part of Europe,

The Swedish Ship

Alexander Magnus,

Capt. CARL G. EHSMAN,

ABOUT 350 tons burthen, in this port; and also the Danish Ship FREDERICK JULIUS KAUS, of 450 tons, now lying in Hampton Roads.

Apply to JOHN VAUGHAN.

May 26. tuthsot

For Sale,

The cargo of the brig Enterprize, Captain Langdon from Bourdeaux, now landing at Morton's wharf,

CONSITING OF

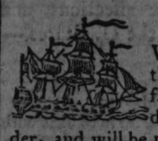
524 hhds. of Claret
217 cases of ditto
100 cases of Sweet Oil
110 pipes London proof } BRANDY.
10 pipes of Holland proof } BRANDY.

Entitled to drawback.

Apply to

Wharton & Lewis,

No. 115, South Front St.



Said Brig,

WILL take a FREIGHT for the West-Indies or Europe, sails fast, burthen about fifteen hundred barrels, is in complete order, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days

Apply as above.

May 24 §

Georgetown Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the Legislature of the state of Maryland on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, "An act for erecting a bridge over Potowmac river.

"*And be it enacted*, that the said directors or any two of them shall and may require any sum or sums of money in equal proportion from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of said bridge; and after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover in the name of the company such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid: And the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the newspapers herein before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid to the use and benefit of the company."

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made—they are as follow: On the 1st November, 1795, 20 dollars, on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dollars; an the 20th July, 1796, 40 dollars; on the 1st September, 1796, 40 dollars, and on the 1st November, 1796, 60 dollars. Caution is now given that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all delinquents.

By order of the Directors,
WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

Georgetown, May 1, 1797. 1aw3m

William Haydon,

Drawing Master, from London;

WHERE he studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science. He attends young ladies and gentlemen at their respective houses. His terms are six dollars per month for attendance three times per week; likewise all kind of ornamental painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.

A line directed to W. Haydon, No. 26, Pear street, will be immediately attended to.

W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous, where there are several pupils in the same family; as he makes no alteration in his terms if there are two or three to teach in one family.

May 9.

This Day is published,

By THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE HOUSE, No. 41 south Second-street,

Price 37 1-2 cents,

Two Lectures on Combustion.

SUpplementary to a course of Lectures on CHEMISTRY; containing an Examination of Dr. Priestley's Considerations on the Doctrine of Phlogiston, and the accomposition of Water,

By *JOHN MACLEAN,*

Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the College of New-Jersey.

May 22 mwf3p

Caution.

THE Public are hereby forewarned against trusting the step-daughter of the Subscriber, and her mother, his second wife. Repeated misconduct compels him to forbid any person to give them credit on his account, as he will pay no debts of their contracting after this date.

LUNO BROWN.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1797 18—¶h3tt

The Commissioners

FOR carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their Board,—pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice, that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly; and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for, is hereunto annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also especially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article,

"Whereas it is alledged by divers British merchants, and others his majesty's subjects, that debts to a considerable amount, which were bona fide contracted, before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that by the operation of various lawful impediments, since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened, so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have thereby sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot for whatever reason be actually obtained, had and received by the said creditors in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtors or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay, or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the Board,
GRIFFITH EVANS,
Secretary.

Philadelphia, Commissioners' Office, No. 3 south Sixth-street, May 29, 1797. J 2—2aw3w

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,

Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to he will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. 5. tth&f.

TO BE RENTED,

And may be entered upon at any time,

THAT forcible and well improved water works on Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware;

CONSISTING OF

A large, convenient Slitting Mill,

In complete order, having several pair of rolls and cutters of every size.

A large, Stone Merchant Mill,

Having three pair burr stones, boulting works, corn kiln and every other necessary apparatus.

A Saw Mill,

In the best order, and a pair of timber wheels.

A Smith's Shop and Tools.

To accommodate these works there is a large commodious stone dwelling house, kitchen and wash house and a number of dwelling houses for workmen, with gardens adjoining; two large stone stables, two stone coal houses, and a cooper's shop, with meadow and pasture grounds.

If the tenant chuses he may have the opportunity to purchase an excellent team of five horses, waggon, coal carriages and bed, with a stock of coal in the coal houses sufficient to manufacture three hundred tons of iron.—Apply to

RUMFORD & ABIJAH DAWES,
No. 7, South Water-street.

TO BE SOLD,

And possession given immediately,

A Lot of Land;

SITUATED in Mount-Holly, in the county of Burlington, in New-Jersey, lately occupied by Francis Bullus, Esquire, upon which are an excellent brick house, two stories high, with four convenient rooms on each floor, also a good stable, carriage house and other buildings. The situation is valuable for business of any kind, and at least equal to any other in the town.

The terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser. Apply to William Rossell, Esquire, John Perry, or Richard Coxe, merchants, in Mount-Holly, or to the Subscriber, in the city of Burlington.

JOSEPH M'ILVAINE.

Burlington, 27th April May 5—§3w

A New Work.

PROPOSALS

For printing and publishing, by subscription, The

History of Pennsylvania,

IN North-America, from the original institution and settlement of that province, under the first proprietor and governor, WILLIAM PENN, in 1681, 'till after the year 1742; with

AN INTRODUCTION

Respecting the Life of W. PENN,

Prior to the grant of that Province, and the religious Society of the people called Quakers; with the FIRST RISE of the NEIGHBORING COLONIES, more particularly of WEST-NEW-JERSEY, and the Settlement of the DUTCH and SWEDES on DELAWARE.

To which is added,

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SAID PROVINCE.

And of the general state, in which it flourished, principally between the years 1760 and 1770. The whole including a variety of things, useful and interesting to be known, respecting that country in early time, &c. With an appendix.

Written principally between the years 1776 and 1780,

By ROBERT PROUD.

"*Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ, etiam benedicere haud absurdum est, vel pace vel bello clarum fieri licet.*"

Sal. Catalin.

"*Sed cum plerique arbitrentur res bellicas majores esse quam urbanas, minuenda est hæc opinio.*"

Cic. Off.

(Entered according to law.)

"WILLIAM PENN, the great legislator of the Quakers, (in Pennsylvania) had the success of a conqueror, in establishing and defending his colony, among savage tribes, without ever drawing the sword; the goodness of the most benevolent rulers, in treating his subjects as his own children; and the tenderness of an universal father, who opened his arms to all mankind without distinction of sect or party. In his Republic it was not his religious creed, but personal merit, that entitled every member of society to the protection and emolument of the State."

Essay on Toleration, by Arthur O'Leary.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work will be printed in two octavo volumes, neatly bound and lettered, both in sheep and calf, for the choice of the subscribers; on paper similar to that of the conditions, *as published in the Subscription papers.*

II. The head of William Penn, handsomely engraved, will be prefixed to the first, and a map or sketch of Pennsylvania, and the parts adjacent, to the second volume.

III. The price to subscribers will be four dollars and an half in sheep, and five dollars in calf;—one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, two dollars on the delivery of the first volume, and the remainder on the delivery of the second.

IV. When one thousand copies are subscribed for, the work will be put to press and finished with all convenient expedition.

Subscriptions will be received by Zachariah Poulson, jun. Printer, No. 80, Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia Library in Fifth-street; by Isaac Collins, Printer, and Joseph James, Merchant, New-York; by John P. Pleasants and George W. Field, Merchants, Baltimore; and by other persons both in town and country.

February 18. tu&f

For Sale,

At the Office of the Gazette of the United States, No. 119, Chesnut-street,

The last Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury; being a brief history of the state of financial concerns of the United States.

The Proceedings of the Executive of the United States respecting the western insurrection: Containing many facts and circumstances no where else to be found. 50 cents.

The Letter of Mr. Pickering to our minister in France. 37 1-2 cents.

An Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1795.

A few copies of the volume for 1794 may be had to complete setts.

D'Ivernois' account of the Revolution in Geneva. 12 1-2 cents.

April 3. §

Important Public Document.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

And for Sale

At the Office of the Editor of the Gazette of the United States,

No. 119 Chesnut-Street,

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS]

A FEW COPIES OF THE

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES

OF THE UNITED STATES,

For the Year 1795,—

Being the LATEST Period to which an account can be made up.

February 22. &.

For Sale,

At this Office,

No. 119 Chesnut-street,

A few copies of a late Report of a Committee of the Senate, on the subject of the

GEORGIA LANDS.

March 13 §

Laws of the U. S.

SWIFT's EDITION.

Just Published,

Price 6 dollars, 3 vol. 12mo.

Sold by W. Young, Mills and Son, H. and P. Rice, M. Carey, R. Campbell and Co.

Laws of the United States,

From the commencement of the Federal Government to the end of the last Session of Congress, which terminated March 3, 1797.

THIS edition, published under an order of Congress of the United States, has many peculiar advantages. In the former one, each volume had a separate index, which rendered the reference in all cases, difficult and troublesome, and in many almost impossible. The indexes were, moreover, very injudiciously compiled. On the contrary, in the present edition, there is one copious, luminous index, compiled by Zephaniah Swift, Esq. referring to all the volumes, and comprising in itself a complete digest of all the laws of the United States.

Mr. Pickering's Letter to Gen. Pinckney.

A few copies of the above interesting paper, may be had at the office of the Gazette of the United States.

May 13 §

Now Landing,

At Pratt's wharf,

FROM on board the ship Thomas Chalkley, Capt. Raser, from Bourdeaux,

CLARET in casks
Ditto in cases
White Wine Vinegar
Red Skins in boxes

For Sale by

Rundle & Leech.

May 15 §

A few hhds. N. E. Rum,

Of a SUPERIOR QUALITY,

HYSON
YOUNG HYSON } *TEAS*, in quarter chests,
And IMPERIAL

FOR SALE BY

A. Marple & Israel W. Morris,

No. 60 Dock-street.

May 22 mw&fsat

Gold and Silver Watches,

OF an excellent quality, and neat fashionable Gold Chains, Seals and Keys, Eight Day Clocks and Time Pieces, fashionable Steel and Gilt Chains, &c. &c. for Sale by

JOHN J. PARRY,

Clock and Watchmaker, No. 38. S. 2d street.

☞ Clocks and Watches of all kinds carefully repaired.

May 19. tuesf. & sa. 3w

New Hat and Hosiery Store.

Just Imported,

In the ships William Penn and Star, from London, and now opening by

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL,

AT his new Hat and Hosiery Store, No. 134, Market street—

An elegant assortment of silk, cotton and thread Stockings
Silk, cotton and thread Gloves
Pantaloons, &c. &c.

Likewise, a handsome assortment of men's, women's, and children's fashionable Hats, suitable for the Season.

A considerable quantity of low and middle priced HATS assorted in cases, intended for country stores.

May 23. taw

William Blackburn,

LOTTERY AND BROKER'S OFFICE

No. 64 south Second-street.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. II, which commenced drawing the 29th May, FOR SALE. The price of tickets will rise in proportion as the drawing advances, particularly on account of the five first drawn tickets, prizes of four thousand dollars each, on the last day of drawing.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, in the Canal, No. 2, City of Washington, No. 2, and Paterson Lotteries.

Also, tickets for sale in the Schuylkill bridge and Perkiomen Bridge lotteries, which will begin drawing in the course of the summer.

The business of a Broker in all kinds of Stock, Bills, Notes, Lands, &c. &c. transacted with the utmost attention.

June 2 tu&f

Imported in the ship Pigou,

And for sale by John Morton, No. 116, South Front-street,

Hyson
Hyson Skin
Young Hyson } TEAS
Imperial

April 20. eotf

To be Sold,

The time of a Negro Man,

WHO has about six years and an half to serve. He is honest and sober, a tolerable waiter, and understands driving a carriage.

For terms apply at No. 113, South Third Street.

May 25. eod6t.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

To the highest bidder, at the house of Mr. William Evans, the sign of the Indian Queen, in the city of Baltimore, on the 25th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

About seven thousand acres of land, the property of William Bell, of Philadelphia, lying between Reister's-town and Westminster, commonly called Little Winchester, (the turnpike road runs through a considerable part of these lands) the tract begins about 17 miles from Baltimore, within a few hundred yards of said Reister's-town, and extends to the distance of about twenty-three miles from Baltimore, and lies on the main falls of Patapsico river, from three to four miles thereon. Will be sold in tracts of one hundred and fifty to three hundred acre. There is a large proportion of meadow and wood land on each tract, some of them highly improved, with excellent buildings and fine grass.

ALSO,

A tract of seven hundred acres of land, called Clover Farms, within five miles of Bladensburg, esteemed very good for Grass. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburgh, will shew this land to any person inclined to purchase.

ALSO,

A tract of land of about three hundred and thirty acres, within about two miles and a half of the President's house in the Federal City. It is nearly all wood land, and a fine high prospect, from which may be seen the city of Washington, Bladensburgh, Alexandria and a part of George-town, and many miles down the Potomac river. Mr. Richard Ponsonby, of Bladensburg, will also shew this land.

A liberal credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

May 8 w3m

Chocolate and Mustard

Manufactured as usual,
Ginger and Pepper ground
Shelled or Pearl Barley
Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder
London Porter
Taunton and Burton Ale
Red Port and other Wines, either bottled, or by the pipe, quarter-cask or gallon—suitable for exportation or home consumption—

For Sale by

John Haworth.

No. 98 south Front street.

May 18 1h4w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 5.

MR. FENNO,

I send you tranſlations of ſome paſſages in a pamphlet publiſhed at Paris in the preſent year, written by DUMAS, a member of the Council of Ancients. The gentleman was in America with the French army. His pamplet is entitled, "Des Reſultats de la Derniere Campagne."

The object of the writer is to ſhow the propriety and neceſſity of making peace--of not perſiſting obſtinately in the ſyſtem of making peace with only one of their enemies at a time, and that they ought to treat with England and Auſtria jointly.—"The wiſh for PEACE (ſays Mr. Dumas) can no more be reſtrained, neither in our camps, nor in our cities, nor in our families.

"This lively deſire is doubtleſs a ſtranger to thoſe who are themſelves ſtrangers to the republic. Theſe men whom no public misfortune can reach, and have no other energy than the fury of party-ſpirit, feign to perceive a dangerous abandonment of the common cauſe in the tendency to *ſettled order*, which is in fact its ſureſt guarantee *in this imperious want of peace, in this profound national ſentiment*, which belongs only to true citizens.

"Never, however, did our brave volunteers diſtinguiſh themſelves more frequently, by brilliant actions, than in the courſe of the laſt campaign; never in any nation, ancient or modern, did the generals and chiefs carry ſo far that generous neglect, that patriotic careleſsneſs of life. Well! *all deſire peace, all call for it with loud cries.*

"Paſs into the camps of the Auſtrians, and you will hear the ſame wiſhes, you will hear the ſame murmurs, which the ſevereſt diſcipline cannot repreſs: the echoes of the two banks of the Rhine repeat the cries of peace as frequently as they repeat the claps of our thunder. On each ſide the war is ended as to the combatants. Their *hands* only are ſtill armed; all their *hearts* are open to generous ſentiments; all their inclinations are oppoſed to action; all the people hold in horror a war which conſumes their ſtrength, and which, having henceforward no other object than *war itſelf*, has no more an excuſe in the eyes of humanity, nor of pretext in the view of policy."—[Pages 28, 29, 30.]

Page 52.—"It may then be proper for France to repoſe herſelf with full confidence on her own ſtrength, and that of her neutral allies. Then we we ſhall not dare to violate the property of nations while we pretend to reſpect individual property; we ſhall not dare to meaſure juſtice by greater or leſs degrees of humiliation."

Page 51, 52.—"Let us hope that the *Directory* of the *French Republic*, rejecting the *violent counſels*, the *perfidious counſels to which it has abandoned itſelf ever ſince its eſtabliſhment* will not diſſemble either the wiſhes or the wants of the country, nor loſe ſight of thoſe terrible truths which itſelf has proclaimed." [Reſering, doubtleſs, to the horrible ſituation of France, in reſpect to its finances, and to the diſorders prevailing in all its departments, ſo that, as the Directory repreſented to the legiſlature, theft, robbery, murder and aſſaſſination were *organized*.]

"If the Directory could not profit by the overtures which ſo naturally introduced the firſt armiſtice, and take the true advantage of a conqueror, the aſcendant of moderation, in preſenting to Europe the baſes of a general peace, then perhaps leſs difficult to fix;—being now better informed, more free, diſengaged from the ſtorms in the boſom of which it was formed, the Directory will doubtleſs fear to remove themſelves from the affection of the people, without which the executive power is but the vain image of authority; it will fear to inſulate itſelf forever, by rekindling the flames of war.

"To rekindle the war! This would be to commit the crime which we impute to the Engliſh cabinet; to calculate the value of conqueſts without weighing the blood, the tears, and the inheritance of the citizens! This would be to pretend that the national dignity, that *honor*, of which one of our moſt ingenious writers lately ſaid *the ſmoke has no outline by which it may be fixed*, were oppoſed to reaſonable agreements. In fine, to rekindle the war would be to give *their own rules, their opinions, their doctrine*, for *univerſal rules*,* to pretend to be Romans, to diſpenſe with being Frenchmen, to put a factitious intereſt of government, in the place of the real intereſt of the nation."

[* This is preciſely what the Directory have been doing towards the United States and all the neutral powers of Europe. vacating, at their pleaſure, in treaties, any articles which do not ſuit them, and preſcribing rules of commerce adapted to their own ambitious deſigns]

IT has been often ſaid that the chief uſe of hiſtory is, *to teach by experience*. This is juſt and true; but the application of general truths to particular caſes is not unfrequently made too late, or not made at all. For example, our affairs at this moment evince how little our enlightened nation were prepared, either by reading or obſervation, for the events it ſuffers and deplores.

Almoſt every one makes it an occaſion of ſurpriſe that the French have ſo terribly uſed and abuſed their influence in America. It would be ten times more ſtrange if they had not. Foreign influence in a State has not been, nor will be, (for indeed it cannot be) productive of any thing but abuſe. It is of the nature of the doctrine of ſlavery, whoſe foundation is in wrong, and every act is injury. The lot of a ſlave may be to have a kind maſter, yet a tyrant's mercy is not to be confounded with liberty. It is very true the conduct of France tends to no ſuch confuſion in our ideas, for her tender mercies are cruelty.

During our revolution war, our minds were heated hotter than red hot iron by the paſſions of the conteſt. Then when the ſubſtance was ſoftened, France made the impreſſion; it has ſince cooled, but it remains. Her conduct has at laſt opened our eyes, and we ſee that the treaty of 1778 was a Jewiſh bargain. For an aid in her ſhips, troops, and money, very trivial, conſidering her power, and the ardency of her wiſhes to ſever the Britiſh empire, ſhe exacts the eventual guarantee of her Weſt Indies, a condition of the hardeſt kind, the moſt unequal, the moſt contrary to our pacific commercial policy, the moſt ſubverſive of our wiſe, neutral and independent character that could be imagined. The alarms and diſtreſſes of the moment made us overlook ſuch a ſtipulation. Cooler reflection points out its future danger to our peace, commerce and ſafety.

This overſight is one proof (and that at the very outſet) of the miſchiefs of foreign connexion.

But the main object of theſe remarks is to draw men of reading into notice, that the whole current of hiſtorical facts is a warning againſt foreign influence.

Among the ambitious republics of Greece, the condition of allies was ſlavery. Athens, like France, decorated the temples of her Gods with pictures and ſtatues by forced contributions from her allies. Sparta every where ſupported the ariſtocratic faction in the Grecian cities, and Athens the democratic, and each by turns cut the others throats. Some of our democrats pretend to be philoſophers. Let them read Thucydides.

Rome forced her alliance, ſword in hand, upon the then civilized world, and afterwards by her Genets and Adets preſcribed to the nations the duties of allies or citizens. Of all the conditions of ſlavery, it was the moſt wretched. The oppreſſor had no feelings of compaſſion, the oppreſſed no reſources of defence. The deſpots did not conſider their allies as their ſlaves whom they had an intereſt to ſpare, but as victims valued for their ſkins and their fat. Holland, Brabant, Geneva, Genoa, Venice, and Rome, as well as Spain and Sardinia drink deep of the bitterneſs of this cup of humiliation

Greece and Rome, as modern France, firſt ſowed the ſeeds of inteſtine diſcord before they reaped the harveſt of power and plunder in a ſtate. They brought a nation whom they would plunder and enſlave firſt to the brink of a civil war, then, by ſiding with one of the parties, forced the other to accept of their alliance.

The ancient Britons in like manner introduced the Saxons, who ſoon picked a quarrel with them, becauſe they had not, as they ſaid, been well uſed as allies. They accordingly proceeded to carve out of the country their own recompenſe. This produced the longeſt and bloodieſt ſtruggle recorded in hiſtory, and ended in the extirpation of the Britons who had raſhly called in the Saxons to meddle in their affairs.

The Saxons themſelves ſome hundred years after invited the Danes to aſſiſt in a civil war, and theſe allies alſo became tyrants and maſters.

The influence of the Pope in England in the days of King John and Henry third is more directly analogous to the miſchief of French influence, becauſe like the latter it was founded in prejudice and well intentioned error, and in like manner was perverted to the purpoſes of ambition and faction. Religion was then the pretext, as liberty is now. The Engliſh people being bigoted catholics, the power of the Pope over the mind was greater than the king's. John, by attempting to ſupport his authority againſt the Pope, was humbled by the faction in league with him. When, however, in 1216, John, to the eternal diſgrace of his memory, gave up his crown to Cardinal Pandolfo, the Pope's legate, and took it back again as the vaſſal of the holy ſee, then he found papal protection. The eccleſiaſtical thunders were launched againſt the very ſame nobles whom they had before aſſiſted to dethrone the monarch, and to uphold that very deſpotiſm which they had for a time ſubverted by the great charter of Engliſh liberties.

The Pope's influence was uſed inconſiſtently in appearance, but in ſtrict conformity with the nature of all foreign influence, *to ſacrifice every thing to itſelf*. Engliſh liberty was every thing, till the king and power became the Pope's, and then Engliſh liberty was treaſon and impiety.

Thus lately our independence was every thing, when the queſtion was to ſever us from Great Britain. But when our treaty was made to get back our captured ſhips and cargoes, our detained poſts, to quench the flame of an Indian war, and to prevent the kindling of a more extenſive and waſteful one with Britain, then our independence was the ſin of ingratitude. We had no right to make ſuch a treaty, as if we had *not* gained our independence, or had gained it from Britain only, *and not from France*.

King Henry, John's ſucceſſor, through his whole reign of 56 years, ſubmitted to be the tool and dupe of the Pontiff of Rome, who in return abetted his deſpotiſm, and both robbed the miſerable people, How England was beggared and convulſed in conſequence, let men of letters read for themſelves, and tell their unlettered fellow citizens for their inſtruction and warning.

One conſequence, and a comforting one it is, may be drawn from the hiſtory of Henry the third, that when foreign influence was puſhed beyond all bounds of ſhame on one ſide and patience on the other, the ſpirit of the nation roſe, though very ſlowly, and produced ſuch ſolid ſecurities for the magna charta, or great charter, that all the liberty of England is inherited from it.

In like manner the 4th of July 1776 gave us a *right* to be free and independent. But the abuſes of French influence alone have matured the ſpirit and temper without which that ever famous act would be no better than France conſiders it, *parchment and wax*.

A READER.

COMMUNICATION.

CONCESSIONS OF MR. GALLATIN in the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

That the United States were not bound to do more than they did for repelling the right exerciſed by Britain to take the goods of her enemies out of our neutral ſhips; though it was improper to make any treaty of commerce with her until ſhe ſhould relinquiſh that right.

That the conduct of our government had been juſt and impartial, in the main, towards foreign nations; tho' he was not then prepared to ſay that in every particular inſtance it had been ſo. Still leſs was he prepared to point out any inſtance in which it had not.

That the Britiſh treaty in particular, tho' it might be unfavorable to France in its operation, was not intended by the government to be ſo, and gave no juſt ground of complaint to France.

That the Executive is at this time ſincerely deſirous of maintaining peace on terms compatible with our honor and intereſts; tho' he had not that implicit confidence in its wiſdom as to be fully convinced it would adopt all the meaſures the moſt likely to enſure ſucceſs.

That juſtice required no conceſſions from this country to France. That ſuch as he propoſed were founded in policy alone; and that if France ſhould inſiſt on any thing further ſhe ought to be reſiſted.

That this country is *invincible* to France; that her conduct towards it has been injurious and inſulting in the higheſt degree; and that ſhe relies on our diviſions.

That there is no Britiſh party in this country, any more than a French party; that all parties are diſpoſed for peace; and that if it cannot be preſerved on proper terms, the reſiſtance will be unanimous.

That if France ſhould refuſe to make ſatisfaction for the depredations on our commerce, whatever remains of gratitude or friendſhip may ſtill exiſt, will be wholly extinguiſhed.

Compare theſe conceſſions, not with the lies and ſcurrilities of the jacobin newſpapers, but with the clamorous invectives of Giles, Livingſton, and Nicholas, and their ſupple cringings to France! Compare them even with the arguments of the modeſt and virtuous, but miſguided Madiſon, and the diſguſting ſlanders of Mazzei's hypocritical correſpondent; and what a contraſt do they preſent! What a picture do they give us of the proſtrate and humiliated condition of this party, which implicitly follows a man, or rather is imperiouſly driven by him. Who not only, without deigning to conſult them, concedes the ground which they have been for years contending, but openly and contemptuouſly ſets them at nought! Who, after their moſt elaborate harrangues, gets up and tells them, in ſubſtance, that they are a pack of blockheads, who have wholly miſtaken the grounds of oppoſition; that their aſſertions are untrue or irrelevant, and their accuſations againſt the government and its meaſures wholly unfounded. He then tells them what ſhould be done, and why; and they immediately chime in, with a note as ſervile & ſubmiſſive, as if they were children learning muſic from an Italian ſinger.

It was thought a ſingular circumſtance by many, that our *French American papers*, immediately on the election of Preſident Adams, ceaſed to vilify him as an *ariſtocrat*, and commenced his *eulogiſts*—at leaſt our correſpondent ſays ſo—Nothing, he continues, can equal the wickedneſs of that *exotic faction* but their weakneſs. Could they imagine that a little flattery from ſuch proſtituted ſources would divert the *veteran* of American Independence and Freedom, from the ſteady purſuit of his patriotic career?—A ſyſtem ſteadily and conſiſtently adhered to from his entrance into political life, was not to be ſuddenly abandoned from an apprehenſion of the abuſe of men every way unworthy of the regards of an independent ſtateſman—Convinced that the adminiſtration of *Waſhington* was founded on the broad baſis of rectitude—that his meaſures were taken from a comprehenſive view of the true intereſts of his country—that in adjuſting his plans, *America* was the governing principle of deciſion, it is not to be expected that Preſident *Adams*, whoſe co-operation with his predeceſſor was the reſult of congenial ſentiments, will *now* relinquiſh the ſyſtem *then* purſued. Since the publication of his ſpeech to Congreſs, the Jacobin papers have aſſumed a tone very different from the ſoothing, ſervile adulatory one adopted ome weeks ago—and becauſe he ſpeaks opinions which none but a foreign mercenary can diſclaim, he is branded with the epithets ſo *liberally* beſtowed on Waſhington a few months before his retirement. Theſe people wiſh us to cringe to every thing done againſt us by one nation, and raiſe the banner upon the *ſmalleſt wound* inflicted by another—but this is wrong. We ſhould be ſenſible to the irregularities and injuries of *all*, and ſeek redreſs in the moſt amicable way firſt. If we fail in that, let us be prepared for the worſt; for there is a point beyond which *ſubmiſſion is not moderation*, but *meanneſs*; and *forbearance puſillanimity!*

[*N. York Daily Gaz.*

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Any man who has lived long enough to be able to recollect, or has read enough of the hiſtory of France, to form any juſt idea of it for the laſt forty years, and the deep adverſities of it, from the year 1763 to the year 1774, during which period, that nation lay in a kind of lethargy, mourning over the train of its misfortunes; how the people were depreſſed in their own eſtimation, and in the conſideration of all Europe; in what contempt they were held by Great Britain; their commerce and marine almoſt annihilated, their manufactures languiſhing, and their finances in confuſion;——that the year 1774 and the moment of the meeting of our Congreſs in the city of Philadelphia, ſeemed to be the commencement of their reſurrection to importance;——That the ſpirit of their nation then began to revive, and their hopes to ſpring up;——that they began then again to feel their own energy, to be again conſidered in Europe, and to believe, that the diſmemberment of the Britiſh empire, would be the ſalvation of France:——That the period was then arrived when it would have been ſcarce poſſible for them or Spain to have avoided another war with Great Britain, without an hope of ſucceſs, or any thing but diſgrace and defeat;——That ſeizing on the opportunity of the American revolution; and even courting and ſoliciting underhand, an alliance with us, they carried on an eaſy war, and undiſturbed at land re-eſtabliſhed their marine:——That by our aid, they have both in the laſt war and this derived aſſiſtance from the Dutch whom nothing but the American independence would have ever induced to take that part;——that the Americans ſince the revolution in France, have maintained a magnanimous neutrality, from which France has received a vaſt aſſiſtance from our trade;——that the United States were the firſt power of the world to acknowledge their independence and receive their miniſter with a promptitude to which no treaty nor any law of nations obliged them, which had by no means been exemplified towards us by France who compelled our miniſters (with a Franklin, one of the moſt conſpicuous characters in the world at their head) to remain in obſcurity and danger in Paris, for more than a year before they were received;——that we have fulfilled with the republic all our ſtipulations with the monarchy, with a punctilious and ſcrupulous good faith;——that our merchants have ſupplied their preſent government and people upon credit, with proviſions, ſtores, and neceſſaries to the amount of a much larger value than all the pecuniary aſſiſtance we ever received upon loan from the court of Verſailles; he muſt be aſtoniſhed at the depredations committed on our commerce, and the inſults offered to our flag, and the cruel outrages committed on our fellow-citizens under French authority; he mud be aſtoniſhed at the language held by the Executive Directory and their miniſter ſpeaking in their name; he muſt be aſtoniſhed at their claims of gratitude, and can hear the arrogant pretenſions *that we owe our independence to them*, only with a mixture of indignation and contempt.

[*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

From the Aurora.

A gentleman in this city is informed by a letter from his friend in Virginia, that the conduct of the grand jury at Richmond, who preſented colonel Cabell, is univerſally reprobated through the ſtate, and has added to the colonel's friends.

It is due to truth to inform, that the jury was much deceived, and the majority, no doubt, made up of the friends to Great-Britain, and the enemies to information.

Obſervations on the above by a correſpondent.

The grand jury, who made the preſentment above alluded to, was, in truth, compoſed of the moſt reſpectable and independent farmers and planters in the ſtate. Many of them were formerly ſtrong advocates in behalf of the French, but, ſince the developement of their views, have become convinced of the neceſſity of ſupporting our own government—a change in ſentiment which has very generally taken place in Virginia.

Circular letters, ſigned by S. J. Cabell, were ſubmitted to the grand jury, and it was from a view of their contents, that they were ſtigmatized as tending "to diſſeminate unfounded calumnies againſt the happy government of the United States, and thereby to ſeparate the people therefrom; and to increaſe or produce a foreign influence, ruinous to the peace, happineſs and independence of theſe United States."

A ſimilar preſentment has been made by the grand jury of a diſtrict court of the ſtate at Dumfries, and from this fact, the public may judge of the truth of the aſſertion "that the conduct of the grand jury at Richmond, who preſented colonel Cabell is univerſally reprobated thro' the ſtate."

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The Editor of the Salem Gazette, ſays, "We offer to the public an Addreſs of Preſident Adams at the opening of Congreſs. There is a manly freedom in it;—while there is a preciſion, which is admirable. He has combined very noble ſentiments. He awakens a ſenſe of national honor, while he eſtabliſhes the moſt deliberate wiſdom. He feels every indignity offered to theſe States, while he permits no reſentment unfriendly to peace. He calls for defence. while he employs negociation. He commends a policy, which has our own proſperity, and not the prejudices of foreign nations, as its object. In this critical conjuncture, when all eyes are turned towards him he has conciliated the affections, and poſſeſſed the confidence of the U. States.—Long live the Preſident."

SALEM (Maſſ.) May 20.

A Quaker lately invited a tradeſman to dine with him, whom he treated with an excellent dinner, wine, tobacco, &c. His gueſt, after drinking pretty freely, became rude and abuſive to his hoſt, inſomuch that the Quaker's patience was at length exhauſted, and he addreſſed him in the following words:—"Friend, I have given thee a meat offering, a drink offering and a burnt offering, and for thy miſconduct I will now give thee a HEAVE offering"—and immediately threw him into the ſtreet, out of the parlour window.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

THURSDAY, MAY 24.

MR. GALLATIN ſaid the debate had been extended into ſo wide a field, that the object which in his mind occupied the firſt place, was in ſome meaſure deprived of that full conſideration which time and circumſtances demanded: he thought thoſe arguments which concerned the conduct of foreign nations towards each other, might as well have been omitted altogether on the preſent occaſion; the members of the committee may be made ſenſible of the irritation of ſuch diſcuſſions, but he believed no one would pretend to ſay he was fully informed of foreign concerns on either ſide, to decide upon their policy or impolicy—at the ſame time it ſhould be conſidered, that our own ſituation and the beſt policy to be purſued in that ſituation, are the only proper objects of our immediate attention, and thoſe alone upon which we can pretend to be properly informed, or to decide with effect.

The queſtion before the houſe was the amendment propoſed by the gentleman from Virginia; and in conſidering that amendment he would neither criticiſe upon terms nor diſpute about any of the nice delicacies of diction—theſe he conſidered of but very ſmall conſequence indeed, and he cared not whether gentlemen ſhould prefer ſenſibility to indignation, or the contrary—ſo that the ſubſtantial ends of our deliberations ſhall be accompliſhed, and in a way the moſt conducive to our national honor and ſecurity: he did not pretend to cenſure gentlemen for the excurſive manner in which they had debated on the amendment;—he only fixed it as a rule for himſelf to adhere cloſely to it; and this he would do by offering ſuch obſervations upon it as occurred to himſelf, and as aroſe from the remarks of other gentlemen; and he would notice the latter before the ſubſtantial facts.

It had been objected to the amendment, that it was couched in language calculated rather to apologize for the conduct of France towards us than to aſſert our injuries;—the paragraph objected to was in theſe words—"but we flatter ourſelves that the Government of France intended only to propoſe the ordinary diplomatic intercourſe, and to bring into operation thoſe extraordinary agencies which are in common uſe between nations, and which are confined in their attention to the great objects of difference;" this is conſidered by ſome gentlemen as an apology for the diſmiſſion of our Miniſter; he would obſerve upon this objection very briefly—he would not enquire whether our Miniſter had ordinary or extraordinary powers, but he would conſider that part of the amendment in that point of view in which there was no difference of opinion—We all agree that Mr. Pinckney has been diſmiſſed, and no one has ſaid that we ſhould not, nor that we are precluded from further negociation, the Speech of the Preſident with the ſentiments of every gentleman of the Committee are united; the amendment then appeared to him as an expreſſion of that principle, and he believed that nothing more nor leſs than that opinion could be found in it.

Let us now remark upon the arguments againſt the other part of the amendment: A gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Smith) has told us that poſſibly Mr. Pinckney had extraordinary powers, and as he was diſmiſſed we ſhould not agree in that amendment; while we agree in the principle of further negociation, he could not diſcern the application of this objection; but will it be ſaid that Mr. Pinckney had extraordinary powers, and that he could not treat—ſurely that would not be maintained; He would take upon him to aſſert that he had not extraordinary powers, becauſe if he had, the Preſident would either have told us he had, or furniſhed us with a copy of them: and above all becauſe had he ſuch extraordinary powers there would have been no alternative for us between ſubmiſſion and war.

Another gentleman (Mr. Sitgreaves) had ſaid that he had no reliance on the magnanimity or the juſtice of France, that he would not truſt to her as diſpoſed to reconciliation, and yet the gentleman is diſpoſed to ſupport that part of the report which approves the purpoſe to negociate; he believed that ſuch declarations were not the beſt of all others to enſure or even to promote a ſpirit of reconciliation; if we were injured we ſhould not be the leſs ſo for a diſpaſſionate repreſentation of our injuries; and animoſity is at the beſt of times an inauſpicious temper to negociate under; he believed if we ſhould be ſincere on *both ſides* that our diſputes would have an amicable termination, and if we mean to evince our ſincerity that we ought to be unequivocal.

He would now take up what he deemed to be the ſubſtantial part of the Addreſs; he thought it ſhould contain in one ſhape or another, a declaration of the diſpoſition to place France on an equal footing with every other nation, and having found it in the amendment, it was with him an additional & powerful reaſon for ſupporting it—it ſays, "We therefore receive with the utmoſt ſatisfaction your information, that a freſh attempt at negociation will be inſtituted,—and we expect with confidence that a mutual ſpirit of conciliation and diſpoſition on the part of the United States to place France on the footing of other countries by removing the inequalities which have ariſen in the operation of our reſpective treaties, &c. &c." In ſpeaking of this part of the amendment it may be neceſſary to notice an objection which had been made to the diſcuſſion of the ſubject in that houſe, upon the principle of the Conſtitution, that the Preſident with the advice and conſent of the Senate, are alone competent and authoriſed to conſider and determine upon foreign relations; would gentlemen then ſay that this houſe is precluded from the free exerciſe of opinion on the moſt intereſting concerns of the nation, will they ſay that the Repreſentatives of the People ſhall have no voice or deliberative weight in queſtions which go to decide whether peace ſhall be preſerved or war rendered inevitable? Until they do aſſert this, or at leaſt until the Conſtitution declares it, for it is ſo far fortunate that the Conſtitution is much ſtronger than thoſe gentlemen: Until they declare this in the face of the Conſtitution, it will be the duty of that houſe to diſregard ſuch far-fetched doctrines, and to deliberate fully; but ſuppoſing that the houſe ſhould reſolve to expreſs an opinion in terms more ſtrong, or as ſtrong as they poſſibly could be expreſſed, and inform the Preſident that we wiſhed for peace on ſuch and ſuch terms; gentlemen muſt know that the Preſident is not bound by the Conſtitution to adopt our counſel; we have the right to declare our opinion, he has the right to act; but if he acts contrary to the national opinion, it muſt be upon his own reſponſibility: It is clear, therefore, that we do not interfere with his duties; we do not uſurp his functions, and there can be very little reaſon to ſuſpect that the Preſident will ſtep out of the line of his duties, or depart from the plans which his wiſdom has formed, in conſequence of any vote which we may paſs, if it appears to him in itſelf wrong; if gentlemen would indeed reſt upon the authority of precedent, and that derived from foreign and diſſimilar Conſtitutions, it would not be difficult, to cover the table with quotations, from foreign Parliamentary proceedings, directly in the teeth of their aſſumptions, and theſe too from bodies whoſe rights were not ſo extenſive; whoſe Conſtitutions were not ſo free as ours; gentlemen who inſiſt on foreign precedent, and upon Britiſh Parliamentary precedent too, appear not to know or to forget, that it was a vote of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, which terminated the American war; and on a later but leſs important occaſion, that it was a vote of the Houſe of Commons that terminated the Ruſſian armament, which was a caſe not very remote from a reſemblance of the preſent ſtate of our own affairs: But gentlemen as if conſcious of the futility of theſe aſſumptions, abandon them for another kind of argument; they ſay our expreſſion of our opinion betrays a want of confidence in the Executive; this argument would do very well in countries where the Executive was every thing and the people nothing; or where deliberation was only a form and not a eſſence; but in our free Government, he did not know which to admire, the ſtrangeneſs or the incongruity of the doctrine: He thought that ſo far from betraying a want of confidence, he was fully perſuaded the Preſident was then waiting anxiouſly for the opinion of that Houſe, or at leaſt to know the opinions of the people, his wiſhes are for peace, but he is alſo deſirous of aſcertaining how far he ſhall be ſupported in the negociations which are to ſecure it; and this diſ-

position and this desire, are the necessary result of his situation; he would remind gentlemen, that six, seven, or eight weeks have elapsed since the President received advice of the dismission of our Minister, and yet to this hour he has not taken any steps beside the calling of the Legislature together, towards that negociation; what does he say to us "believing *neither the honor, nor the interest of the United States absolutely forbid the repetition of advances for securing these desirable objects with France, I shall institute a fresh attempt at negociation.* and shall not fail to promote and accelerate an accomodation, on terms compatible with the rights, duties, interest, and honor of the nation. If we have committed errors, and these can be demonstrated, we shall be willing to correct them; if we have done injuries, we shall be willing on conviction to redress them, and equal measures of justice, we have a right to expect from France and every other nation." From this explicit declaration of the opinion and intentions of the Executive, he concluded that it was a principal object to obtain a precise knowledge of the feelings of the American people, and that cannot be done in any shape with a greater likelihood of certainty than in that House.

[To be continued.]

SATURDAY, June 3.

Mr. VENABLE, from the committee appointed to wait on the President, to know when and where he would receive the Address of the House of Representatives in answer to his Speech to both houses at the opening of the session, reported that they had waited on the President, and that he had appointed this day at twelve o'clock to receive the address at his own house.

The SPEAKER informed the house that in consequence of the inconveniences which members had felt from the increased heat of the weather, and owing to the great number of strangers which attended the house, he had been induced to give directions, that after THIS DAY, the southern part of the house should no longer be appropriated to strangers, but that the north end alone, and the gallery would be open for that purpose, until the house should direct to the contrary. The order was confirmed.

A report was received from the commissioners of the Federal city, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lyon said, he yesterday voted against the appointment of a committee to wait upon the President to know when and where he would receive their address, because he believed the President should always be ready to receive important communications.—He wished to make a motion, which was, "that such members as did not chuse to attend upon the President to present the answer to his speech, shall be excused." He wished to be understood. He thought the motion a reasonable one, because it proposed to leave them at liberty to do as they pleased. And by the rules he saw, he was obliged to attend, except sick, or leave of absence was obtained; now as he hoped not to be sick he wished to put himself out of the power of the Sergeant at Arms, if he did not attend. He had been told, he might stay behind without being noticed; but this was not enough for him, as he was a timid man, and the House had the law on their side, as he recollected something of a reprimand which had been given to Mr. Whitney (The speaker reminded him it was out of order to censure the proceedings of the house on any former occasion.) He said he stood corrected and proceeded. He had spoken, he said, to both sides of the House, *(as they were called)* on the subject. One side dissuaded him from his motion, and laughed at it; the other side did not wish to join him in it, because it would look like disrespect to the person lately elected, who was not a man of their choice, but he trusted our magnanimous President would, with the enlightened yeomanry of America, despise such a boyish piece of business. This, he said, was no new subject with him, he had long heard the folly of the wise made a matter of wonder in this respect. It was said, this was not the time to abolish the custom; but this was the cant used against every kind of reform. No better time could ever arrive, he said, than this, which was the threshold of a new presidency. at a time when the man elected to the office was beloved and revered by his fellow citizens; he was as yet unused to vain adulation; he had spent a great part of his life amongst a people, whose love of a plainness of manners forbids all Pageantry; he would be glad to see the custom done away. Were he acting in his own personal character, he perhaps might conform to the idle usage, but acting as he was for 80,000 people, every father of a family in his district would condemn him for such an act.

The gentleman from Connecticut yesterday hoped there would be American blood enough to carry the question. (The speaker again reminded him that he was out of order to allude to what was done yesterday, and said the proper motion would be to rescind the rule, he said, only so much of it as obliged the house to attend. This he said, was no trifling thing with him, he should have as great an objection to attend this business, as a Quaker would to make his obeisance to a magistrate. (The Speaker said he must move to rescind the rule, or that he himself be excused, no other motion was in order.) Then he said, he must confine himself to the narrow ground of himself. He had no objection to gentlemen of *high blood* carrying this address. He had no pretensions to *high blood*, though he thought he had as *good blood* as any of them, as he was born of a fine hale, healthy woman. Before yesterday, he never heard of gentlemen boasting of their blood in that house. He could not say, it was true, that he was descended from the bastards of OLIVER CROMWELL, or his Courtiers, or from the Puritans, who punished the horses for breaking the sabbath, or from those who persecuted the Quakers, or hanged the witches. He could, however, say that this was his country, because he had no other; and he owned a share of it, which he had bought by means of honest industry; he had fought for his country. In every day of trouble, he had repaired to her standard, and had conquered under it.—Conquest had led his country to independence, and being independent, he called no man's blood in question.

Mr. BLOUNT said he had seconded the motion of the gentleman from Vermont, in order to give him an opportunity of stating his reasons for making it, and not from any desire to rescind the rule.

Mr. DANA observed that the house would not wish to do violence to the gentleman's feelings. It was true some of the most respectable men in the United States, had waited upon the President in a similar way, yet, if the gentleman thought it would not comport with his own dignity to do it, he hoped he would be excused.

The motion was put and carried *unanimously*.

The SPEAKER informed the house that the hour was arrived at which the President had appointed to receive them.

Mr. MACON moved that the house do now adjourn. He should wait upon the President; but it seemed to be understood that members were obliged to go. He thought, however the power of the house might extend to bringing a member *into* the house, there was no power to carry him *out*. Negatived without a division.

The house then withdrew, and waited upon the President of the United States with the following address:

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

SIR,

THE interesting detail of those events, which have rendered the convention of Congress at this time indispensable, (communicated in your speech to both houses) has excited in us the strongest emotions. Whilst we regret the occasion, we cannot omit to testify our approbation of the measure. and to pledge ourselves that no considerations of private inconvenience, shall prevent, on our part, a faithful discharge of the duties to which we are called.

We have constantly hoped, that the nations of Europe, whilst desolated by foreign wars, or intestine divisions, would have left the United States to enjoy that peace and tranquility, to which the impartial conduct of our Government had entitled us; and it is now with extreme regret, we find the measures of the French republic tending to endanger a situation so desirable and interesting to our country.

Upon this occasion, we feel it our duty to express, in the most explicit manner, the sensations which the present crisis has excited, and to assure you of our zealous co-operation in those measures which may appear necessary for our security or peace.

Although it is the earnest wish of our hearts, that peace may be maintained with the French republic, and with all the world; yet we never will surrender those rights which belong to us as a nation: and whilst we view with satisfaction the wisdom, dignity, and moderation, which have marked the measures of the supreme executive of our country, in its attempts to remove, by candid explanations, the complaints and jealousies of France, we feel the full force of that indignity which has been offered to our country in the rejection of its minister.

No attempts to wound our rights as a Sovereign State will escape the notice of our constituents: they will be felt with indignation, and repelled with that decision, which shall convince the world that we are not a degraded people; that we can never submit to the demands of a foreign power, without examination and without discussion.

Knowing, as we do, the confidence reposed by the people of the United States in their government, we cannot hesitate in expressing our indignation at any sentiments tending to derogate from that confidence. Such sentiments, wherever entertained, serve to evince an imperfect knowledge of the opinions of our constituents. An attempt to separate the people of the United States from their Government, is an attempt to separate them from themselves; and although foreigners who know not the genius of our country, may have conceived the project, and foreign emissaries may attempt the execution, yet the united efforts of our fellow-citizens will convince the world of its impracticability.

Sensibly as we feel the wound which has been inflicted by the transactions disclosed in your communications, yet we think with you, that neither the honour nor the interest of the United States forbid the repetition of advances for preserving peace. We therefore receive with the utmost satisfaction, your information that a fresh attempt at negociation will be instituted; and we cherish the hope that a mutual spirit of conciliation, and a disposition on the part of France to compensate for any injuries which may have been committed upon our neutral rights, and on the part of the United States to place France on grounds similar to those of other countries, in their relation and connection with us, if any inequality shall be found to exist, will produce an accommodation compatible with the rights, duties and honor of the United States. Fully, however, impressed with the uncertainty of the result, we shall prepare to meet with fortitude any unfavorable events which may occur, and to extricate ourselves from their consequences with all the skill we possess, and all the efforts in our power. Believing with you that the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations; that the laws for the preservation of peace have been proper, and that they have been fairly executed, the Representatives of the People do not hesitate to declare, that they will give their most cordial support to the execution of principles so deliberately and uprightly established.

The many interesting subjects which you have recommended to our consideration, and which are so strongly enforced by this momentous occasion, will receive every attention which their importance demands; and we trust that by the decided and explicit conduct which will govern our deliberations, every insinuation will be repelled which is derogatory to the honour and independence of our country.

Permit us, in offering this address, to express our satisfaction at your promotion to the first office in the government, and our entire confidence that the pre-eminent talents and patriotism which have placed you in this distinguished situation, will enable you to discharge its various duties with satisfaction to yourself and advantage to our common country.

To which he returned the following answer:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I receive with great satisfaction, your candid approbation of the convention of Congress; and thank you for your assurances that the interesting subjects recommended to your consideration, shall receive the attention which their importance demands; and that your co-operation may be expected in those measures which may appear necessary for our security or peace.

The declaration of the representatives of this nation of their satisfaction at my promotion to the first office in the government, and of their confidence in my sincere endeavours to discharge the several duties of it, with advantage to our common country, have excited my most grateful sensibility.

I pray you, gentlemen, to believe, and to communicate such assurance to our constituents, that no events which I can foresee to be attainable by any exertions in the discharge of my duties, can afford me so much cordial satisfaction, as to conduct a negociation with the French Republic, to a removal of prejudices, a correction of errors, a dissipation of umbrages, an accommodation of all differences, and a restoration of harmony and affection, to the mutual satisfaction of both nations: And, whenever the legitimate organs of intercourse shall be restored, and the real sentiments of the two governments can be candidly communicated to each other, although strongly impressed with the necessity of collecting ourselves into a manly posture of defence, I nevertheless entertain an encouraging confidence, that a mutual spirit of conciliation, a disposition to compensate injuries, and accommodate each other in all our relations and connections, will produce an agreement to a treaty, consistent with the engagements, rights, duties and honour of both nations. JOHN ADAMS.

United States, June 3, 1797.

The House having returned, Mr. Smith (Ch.) gave notice that if the house were to go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to take up the subject matter of the President's speech, that he had business to present which would require secrecy. The galleries were accordingly cleared.

At three the house adjourned.

Before adjournment they determined that the business brought forward with closed doors did not require secrecy. The following are the propositions introduced.

1st. *Resolved as the opinion of this committee*, That further provision ought to be made for fortifying the ports and harbours of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That provision be made by law for compleating and manning the frigates United States, Constitution and Constellation.

3. *Resolved*, That provision be made by law for procuring by purchase, a further naval force, to consist of three frigates of guns, and six sloops of war of guns.

4. *Resolved*, That provision be made by law for empowering the President to employ the naval force of the United States as convoys to protect the trade thereof.

5. *Resolved*, &c. For regulating the arming of the merchant vessels of the United States.

6. *Resolved*, That the military establishment ought to be augmented by an addition of one regiment, a corps of artillerists and engineers, and companies of dragoons.

7. *Resolved*, &c For empowering the President to raise a provisional army to consist of regiments of infantry, one regiment of artillery and one regiment of dragoons, by commissioning the officers and by volunteers or enlistments, whenever the country shall, in his opinion, render the said army necessary for the protection and defence of the United States: *provided*, that neither the officers or soldiers shall receive any pay or emolument until called into actual service.

8. *Resolved*, &c To authorize the President to borrow on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding dollars to defray the expense which may arise in providing for the defence and security of the United States.

9. *Resolved*, &c To raise a revenue adequate to the reimbursement within years of the sum as may be borrowed as aforesaid.

10. *Resolved*, &c To provide for a limited time against the exportation of arms ammunition and military and naval stores.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1797.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 22.

6 per Cent. 16/10
Deferred 6 per Cent. 12/9 à 13/
5½ per Cent.
4½ per Cent.
3 per Cent. 10/3 à 6

BANK SHARES.

Bank United States, 18 à 20 per cent. advance.
Pennsylvania, 25 à 27 1-2
North America, 47½ 50

INSURANCE COMPANY SHARES.

I. C. of N. A. 35 à 37½ per cent. advance.
Pennsylvania, at par.

Extract of a letter from New-York, June 3.

"You see the triumph of the Argus writers on the issue of the late election in this city. The truth is, nothing was done to prevent the democratic election—The federal interest is so strong as to have laid its friends asleep. I trust no evil will ensue from this success; but it will make good men more vigilant in future."

By an arrival from Barbadoes we have a confirmation of the account that the British have abandoned Porto Rico—they lost upwards of 250 men, and General Abercrombie the Commander in Chief was badly wounded.—The fleet is since arrived at Dominico.

Information from Amsterdam, states, that a mutinous spirit prevails on board the Dutch Fleet—that several examples had been made by executing some of the officers and sailors, which, however did not cure the mischief—the disaffection still continuing.

Advices via Charleston, inform that Mr. ELLICOTT had ascertained, that the line would cross the river at Loftus's Bluff, which is 30 leagues below the Natches. Mr. Ellicott had experienced various delays and vexations from the Spanish officers appointed to meet him; he had been once on the point of returning, but latterly their conduct had been more consistent; and it is supposed the line will be established before Mr. Ellicott leaves that part of the country, as the Spaniards had burnt their works, and withdrawn their garrisons from the Walnut Hills and the Natches, both of which places were considered by the Spaniards as belonging to the United States.

We have been favored with the following copy of the proclamation referred to by Mr. Harper in his speech on Monday last. Our correspondent assures us we may give it as authentic.

By Sir Hyde Parker Knt. Vice-Admiral of the Red and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's ships and vessels at and about Jamaica and the Bahama Islands, &c. &c.

It having been represented to me that many American seamen have been impressed from vessels belonging to the United States of America, and in several instances no regard paid to protections properly authenticated.

You are hereby required and directed to give the most positive orders to all officers that may hereafter be employed upon the impress service, not to impress American seamen from vessels belonging to the United States of America, and that the officers so employed do pay the strictest attention to protections that may appear to them to be authentic.

Given on board his Majesty's ship Queen, the 29th Jan. 1797.
(Signed) H. PARKER.

To the respective Captains of the Squadron.

AUGUSTA, MAY 18.

It is not at all surprising, that the unfortunate State of Georgia should be singled out by our enemies, as the properest to commence their plundering system of war upon; indeed the leading characters of our Government, appear to be anxiously looking forward to the period that will incorporate them with the "*terrible Republic.*" It is then, and not till then, that the great body of the citizens will be enabled to distinguish the real friends of good order and government, from the infernal vipers, who have stung their repose for two years past. Were a proof necessary to substantiate the truth of these observations, we should have to trace no further than to the famous remonstrance of the 9th of February last: After reciting the many grievances under which the State laboured from the unprecedented tyranny and oppression of Congress, it goes on to observe, "that the great charter of our liberties, the declaration of Independence, charged George the IIId as a tyrant, for raising the condition of new appropriations of land in the following words: "He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States for that purpose, refusing to pass laws to encourage migrations thither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land." "The comparison (continues the remonstrance) we are sorry to observe, is but too striking, if not in favor of the British Government."

This is indeed, as a member of the union, carrying the principles of expatriation to a very unusual pitch. But what are we to think of a man holding a military command, publicly declaring, that were the French to commence hostilities, he should not hesitate to take a part with them? We cannot help thinking, that the declaration would warrant an arrest, if the Commander in Chief had firmness, or knowledge of his duty, or inclination to exercise the authority the Government has put into his hands.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, June 3.

Extract of a letter from the Havannah, dated May 10.

"Had it not been for the firm and independent conduct of his excellency the Earl of Santa Clara, the present governor of this island, our trade would have been as effectually interrupted with this port as it is already with the British islands by the piratical depredations of the French privateers.

"I formerly mentioned to you, that they had the assurance to take two American ships in one day, almost under the guns of the Moro, bound in, and that the governor not only ordered them to be instantly delivered up, but accompanied that order by a severe reprimand to the captains of the privateers; his excellency has since intimated te Monsieur Bondeneau, the agent or viceconsul of the French republic, lately arrived here, that he is determined to preserve the intercourse of neutral nations with this port free and uninterrupted, and, whatever may be their instructions, that the French cruisers are on no account to interrupt any neutral vessels bound to or from this port; and the agent has (as I am credibly informed) passed these orders to the captains of the French privateers that were in this port, and no instance has since occurred of their acting contrary to them.

"The present governor is one of the most upright, just and independent men that ever presided in any part of the Spanish dominions; and has adopted a system so different from his predecessors, in the dispatch of public business, that the tedious delays and difficulties usually experienced here, and which had become proverbial, exist no longer in his department. He is to be seen and spoke with at all hours, by all ranks of people, and promises to be the most popular governor they have hitherto had in this island.

NEWBURRPORT, May 30.

By a gentleman from Wiscasset we are informed, that it is ascertained the Hon. Isaac Parker is chosen Federal Representative for the first Eastern District.

LAILSON'S CIRCUS,

South Fifth-Street

The Public are respectfully informed that The Performances at the NEW CIRCUS
To-Morrow Evening, June 5,
Will begin by a Grand Parade of Equestrian Performers of both sexes.

AND

A grand display of Horsemanship,

and other different exercises, by the troop of Equestrian Performers, Tumblers, Dancers. After which will be presented, (never performed in America)

Pierre de Provence,

And the BEAUTIFUL MAGUELONE.

An heroical, historical Pantomime, in three acts, with new dresses, military evolutions, battles, &c. and three new scenes painted by M. Perouany. It will be terminated by a grand tournament, in which six combats will be fought with the sabre, the war axe, the sword and the dagger.

Box, one dollar. Pit, half a dollar.

The doors will be opened at half past five o'clock, and the performances begin precisely at seven.

☞ Mr. Lailson wishes to take a couple of apprentices, of a genteel family, from ten to fifteen years of age, to whom he will teach the Equestrian art, and every thing which belongs to his business.

COLUMBIA HOUSE.

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 3tmstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

		Days.
Ship Thomas, Holland,	Liverpool	54
Portsmouth, Monk,	Madeira	35
Centaur, Henton,	St. Croix	28
Mary Ann, Stewart,	St. Ubes	65
Brig Ruby, Church,	Georgia	10
Grace, Wills,	Amsterdam,	63
Active, (late) Welsh,	Charleston	10
Sch'r Fanny Bridger, Dunn,	New-York	3
Thomas, Wood,	Barbadoes	18
Sally, Hughes,	Honduras	24
Three Sisters, Kean,	Alexandria	10
Lisbon, Dummond,	do.	8
Swift, Hansford,	Norfolk,	3
Mary, Woodward,	do.	3
Betsey, Barnet,	do.	4
Sloop Peggy & Molly, Devike,	Virginia	7
Harriot, Navaro,	New-York	3
Jane, Green,	do.	3
Diamond, Atwood,	Hartford	6
Nancy, Eldridge,	North-Carolina	8
Oxford, Hammond,	Alexandria	11
Industry, Brown,	Norfolk	3
Robert, Ketchum,	Savannah	8

CLEARED.

Ship Indostan, Lewis,	Hamburg
Nancy, Lord,	Kennebeck
Brig Eagle, Rundle,	Hispaniola
James, Vansise,	Cape-Francois
Brig Packet, Strong,	Charleston
Sch'r Maria, Tate,	Gonaives
Swallow, Done,	do.
Katy, Dillingham,	do.
Charlotte, West,	Boston
Sloop Nonpareil, Light,	Richmond
Harlequin, Crokfay,	New-York
Industry, Jackson,	do.
Zoar, Crane,	Newport

The Brig, Thetis, from Cuba, is lost.

The Grace sailed from Amsterdam April 1st in company with the ship Lucy, Dill, for Boston, and parted 7 days out, in lat. 60, 50, long. 5. Left at Amsterdam the ship Wilmington, Hillman, of this port for Lisbon, the brig Mercury, Miller, of this port, sailed for London in March. May 22, lat. 38, 50, long. 55, 50, spoke the brig Fame, Izalt, out 12 days from hence for Madeira, all well.

The Dutch fleet, of 22 two deckers and 2 frigates, were in the Texel when captain Wills sailed, and expected to go to sea about the 15th of that month.

The brig Eliza, Arnold, and schooner Dove, May, from hence, have arrived at Charleston.

The ship America, Ewing, of this port, was at Hamburg the 4th of April, discharging.

Ship North-America, Coffin, hence to Londonderry, arrived the 27th of March, in 37 days, all well.

The following arrivals from the United States are extracted from Lloyd's List to the 11th of April inclusive, brought by the Carteret Packet.

General Wrangle, Danberg,	from Baltimore,	at Bremen.
Die Soone, Hance,	do.	do.
Wolthatigkeit, Race,	do.	do.
Aurora, Johnson,	do.	do.
William, Tunoker,	do.	do.
Fame, Busenburg,	do.	do.
Republican, Simpson,	do.	Rotterdam.
Columbia, ——,	New-York,	at Galway
Ceres, Congar,	do.	Newry
——, Gritsmachen,	Charleston,	at Hambro'
America, Ewing,	Philadelphia,	do.
Golden Rose, Kohn,	Charleston,	do.
Apollo, Jones,	Virginia,	at Gravesend
Favorite, Drummond,	New-York,	do.
Eliza, M'Neal,	Charleston,	do.
Tanner, Macey,	do.	do.
Columbia, Clousman,	do.	do.
Fair Columbia, Harrison,	Alexandria,	do.
Benjamin and Nancy, Pearce,	Boston,	at Dub.
Charleston, Oakes,	do.	do.
Lydia, Sprague,	do.	do.
Juno, Beard, Wilmington,		at Cork
Wiscasset, Pletson, Wiscasset,		do.
Washington, Graham, N. Y.		do.
Thames, Wescott,	do.	do.
Delight, Wilson, Virginia,		do.
Telemachus, Prince, Maryland,		Liverpool
Charleston, Fitch, Savannah		do.
Nancy, Whipple, Charleston		do.
Hunter, Rogers, North-Carolina		do.
Wiscasset, Stitson, Massachusetts		do.
Bald Eagle, Cassady	do.	do.
Minerva, Holbrook	do.	do.
Minerva, Robertson	do.	do.
George, ——,	Charleston, bound to	Havre,
		at Falmouth
Aurora, Woodbridge,	do.	Cowes
Orlando, Parsons,	Boston	Elsinore
Jerushe, Giles,	Charleston	Bristol
Two Brothers, Portland		do.
Polly and Nancy, M'Knight,	Maryland,	at Eastbourne
Nova Conta, Hagelbeurg,	Charleston,	at Gravesend
Caroline, English	do.	do.
Diligence, Wilson	do.	at Deal
Perseverance, ——,	N. Y. at	Londonderry
General Washington	do.	do.

The Betsey, Kennedy, from Wiscasset to Liverpool, has foundered at sea, freight saved.

The D. Forster from London to New-York is taken and carried into Morlaix.

Arrived, brig Clarissa, De Costa, from Halifax, whither she had been sent (on her passage from C. Francois to this port) by the Lynx, sloop of war. After being libelled, both vessel and cargo were cleared; but sentenced to pay costs, without any reason being assigned. Left Halifax 18th ult.

New-York, June 3.

ARRIVED.	DAYS.
Brig Swallow, Stoddard,	Bermuda 11
Mary, Ward,	Amsterdam 65
Schr. ——, Fowler,	Savannah 13
Favorite, Walker,	Norfolk 6

Grattan and Compy.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, that they have imported from London per the ship Star, a large assortment of

PERFUMERY,

Which is now opened for sale at their Store, No 182 Market-street.

Also, a new assortment of ready-made gentlemen's linen, shirts from 2 dollars each to 8 dollars, &c. &c. &c.

Ladies and gentlemen are accommodated with board and lodging at ten Dollars each.

Those Gentlemen who have their own private lodgings, may be accommodated with dinner only, by the week or month.

June 5 6t

Houſhold Furniture.

NOW ſelling by private ſale, No. 17 Dock-ſtreet—conſiſting of chairs, tables, looking-glaſſes, bureaus, hand and fire irons, bedſteads, feather-beds, carpets, bedding, window curtains, bed and table linen, kitchen furniture, &c. The whole in good order, and has only been a few months in uſe.

The ſale to continue daily 'till the whole is ſold.

June 2 §

For Sale,

That well known place, called VANDEGRIFT'S FERRY,

ON Neſhaminy creek, 18 miles from Philadelphia, on the New York poſt road, containing 74 acres and 94 perches. Upon the premiſes are a large two ſtory ſtone houſe occupied as a tavern, and a good one ſtory ſtone kitchen, a large frame ſtable with a good threſhing floor, and ſome out buildings—alſo a well of good water, and an excellent ice Houſe. On this place is a moſt elegant ſituation for a gentleman's ſeat, commanding a view of the Neſhaminy to its junction with the Delaware, and thence acroſs to the Jerſey ſhore. It has the privilege of one half the toll received from the bridge.

For terms apply to the Subſcriber,

MORDECAI LEWIS.

May 24. 3tawtf.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber having ſent by the ſhip Nancy, Capt. Perry, the following certificates of the United States bank ſtock, to wit:

No. 26,005, to 26,014, incluſive, for three ſhares each—and the ſaid veſſel having been captured on her intended voyage to England, which will moſt probably occaſion the loſs of the ſaid certificates, gives this public notice,

That he ſhall apply at the proper offices for a renewal of them, and that means have been taken to prevent any improper tranſfer.

Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Front-ſtreet.

June 1. 3aw6w

NOW LANDING,

From on board of the ſhip GEORGE BARCLAY, Capt. CHARLES M'ALESTER, from Calcutta, the following GOODS, viz.

Ceſſas	Punjum Cloths
Hummums	Gurrahs
Guzeenahs	India Calicoes,
Emertics	Cotton Checks
Mamoodies	Mulmuls
Sahans	Red and Blue Bernagou hkfs
Tickeries	Patna do.
Jollas	Santipore do.
Carridarries	Plain, ſtriped and flowered fine muſlins
Maragunges	Ginghams
Baftas, various ſorts	Taffeties
Sattin Romals	Bandanno red hks.

ALSO,

300 Caſks Sugar
40 Boxes do.
165 Bags do.
70,000 lb. weight heavy black Pepper
40,000 lb. weight Ginger
20 Tons Hemp in Bales
9 Pipes Eaſt-India Spirits

For ſale by PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

May 4. dtf

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in caſes of 40 dozen each
Glaſs Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glaſs, in boxes, of different ſizes
Hazlenuts, in ſacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spaniſh Brown } in hhds

For Sale by
PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §.

Erſkine's View of the War.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By ROBERT CAMPBELL & Co.
No 40 South Second ſtreet.
[Price 31 Cents]

A View of the Cauſes and Conſequences of the preſent War with France.

By the Honorable THOMAS ERSKINE.

May 15 §

The Subſcriber,

Determined to retire from buſineſs, invites all who have any note, bill, bond or acceptance of his, now due, to call for payment; and thoſe who wiſh to anticipate may receive the money at a reaſonable diſcount.

JAMES SWAN.

May 22. d2w.

Dorcheſter, near Boſton, 16th May 1797.

JOHN CRAIG

HAS juſt imported from Rotterdam, via St. Thomas, and for ſale on reaſonable terms by the package,

Platillas Royal
Haerlem and German linens
Rouens
Poſt and Pro Patria Paper
Wafers
Quills
Oziers for Hoops, in Bundles
Coffee Bags

He has alſo for Sale,

Beſt Red Clover Seed
Old Madeira Wine, fit for immediate uſe
Teneriffe Wine of firſt and ſecond Quality
Coffee in Bags and Hogſheads
Jamaica Spirits
Connecticut Turpentine Soap
Window Glaſs
Two Trunks of beſt Patent, Silk and Cotton Hoſiery

April 18. 4aw

Jonathan Harvey,

No. 106 SOUTH FRONT-STREET,
HAS FOR SALE,
A general aſſortment of Dry Goods
—Amongſt which are—
A few boxes IRISH LINENS.

May 22 s1wſim

To be ſold or let,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

A genteel two ſtory Brick Houſe;

SITUATE on the upper end of Broad-ſtreet, in the city of Burlington, with four rooms and an entry on each floor, good cellars under the whole, a pump in the yard, a garden and court yard, containing nearly half an acre under good fence, with a ſtable adjoining the yard. The whole property is in good order.

For terms apply to the ſubſcriber in Burlington, who will give a credit for a conſiderable part of the purchaſe money if good ſecurity is given.

William Coxe, jun.

May 17. 2awtf

The ſubſcribers, have for ſale, the following Goods, viz:

OLD Madeira Wine, in pipes.
Port do. in pipes, hogſheads & qr. caſks.
Malaga do. in hogſheads and qr. caſks.
Sherry do. in quarter caſks.
Claret do. of excellent quality, in bottles.
Ruſſia Duck.
Do. Diaper and Huckaback.
Coarſe Toweling.
Iſing Glaſs, firſt ſort.
Ruſſia white Soap, cut in ſmall bars.
Mould Candles, in boxes of 60lb weight.
London Porter, in bottles.
100 barrels of good beef.
A wrought-iron Book Caſe.

PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.

Philadelphia, 2d June, 1797. d.

This Day is Publiſhed,

BY Meſſ. Dobſon, Carey, Campbell, Rice, and the other Bookſellers,

rice One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-preſſed,

By John Thompſon,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Conſtitutions

Of the ſeveral States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Conſtitution, and claſſing together their moſt important proviſions, under the ſeveral heads of adminiſtration; with Notes and Obſervations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L L. D. and member of the Congreſs of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

February 6 mwf

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

At the Merchants' Coffee houſe, in Philadelphia, on the 15th day of June, at 8 o'clock in the evening, if not before diſpoſed of at private ſale,

40,931 1-2 acres of land, on the waters of Wheeling and Fiſhing creeks, in Waſhington county, Pennſylvania. The ſoil is remarkably fertile; and beſides a large body of meadow, there are conſiderable improvements on the premiſes. Theſe lands were patented in 1787. On payment of part of the purchaſe money, a reaſonable credit will be given for the reſidue. Enquire of the printer.

May 15. §tS

Poſt-Office, 23d May, 1797.

THE Mail for Baltimore will be cloſed at this office every morning (Sundays excepted) at half paſt 7 o'clock.

The Mail for Boſton will be cloſed every day (Sundays excepted) at 12 o'clock noon; and

The Mail for Frederica, Milford, Clowes, Dagſborough, Delaware, Horntown, Accomack Court-Houſe and Northampton Court-Houſe, Virginia, will be cloſed every Monday morning at half paſt 7 o'clock.

May 23. *12t

Juſt Arrived,

In the ſchooner Dove, Captain Paul, from St Thomas, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber.

Muſcovado Sugar in hhds. tierces and barrels.
St. Croix Rum in hhds.
And Laguira hides.

ALSO ON HAND,

Imperial, Hyſon, and Hyſon Skin Teas.	Sherry and Malaga Wines.
Yellow Nankeens.	Holland Gin in pipes.
Canton Cloth.	Do Cheeſe.
Luteſtrings.	Do. Glaſs ware.
Silk Handkerchiefs.	China Ware.
Sewing Silk.	Window Blinds.
Cotton in bales.	Rheubarb.
Peruvian Bark.	Quickſilver, &c.

JOSEPH SIMS.

May 22d. d14t.

A FEW BOXES OF

Bologna Sauſages,

Of a ſuperior quality, to be Sold at No. 199, South Front-Street.

April 20, eotf

Received by the Indoſtan,

From Madras,

A SMALL invoice conſiſting of the following Coaſt Goods, viz.

Blue Cloths
Long Cloths, 14 punjums
Do. do. ſirie
Madraſs Handkerchiefs, and
Book Muſlins

WILLING & FRANCIS.

March 27. 3aw

GOLD AND SILVER

Bullion.

THE higheſt price in ready money will be given for gold or ſilver bullion, old gold or ſilver, or gold duſt, at No. 29, North Seventh-ſtreet.

April 20 2aw6w

To be Sold,

A three ſtory brick Houſe, with ſuitable back buildings;

SITUATE in Vine-ſtreet, No. 88, completely finiſhed, and free of ground-rent: It has a neat back yard, in which is a ciſtern, and new pump for rain water—commodious cellars are underneath the whole, in which is a dry well bricked up, that will hold ice. This property is well calculated for a boarding houſe. For particulars apply at the premiſes.

Immediate poſſeſſion will be given, or ſo as to ſuit a purchaſer.

May 15. 3awtf

Valuable Books.

A new importation, from London, juſt received and now opening and ſelling by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

March 29. eo3p

Muſical Inſtrument Manufactory,

No. 167, *Arch-Street.*

HARPER, harpſichord, grand, portable grand, ſide-board, pier table and ſquare piano forte maker from London, returns thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal encouragement, and hopes that by his aſſiduity and attention to every branch of his buſineſs, to merit a continuance of their favors. Piano fortes made on the neweſt and moſt approved plans, with pedals, patent, ſwell, and French harp ſtop, which he flatters himſelf will be found on trial by unprejudiced judges, to be equal if not ſuperior to any imported, and twenty per cent cheaper. Any inſtrument purchaſed of him, if not approved of in twelve months, he will exchange.

N. B. All kinds of Muſical inſtruments made, tuned, and repaired with the greateſt accuracy, diſpatch, and on the moſt reaſonable, terms, for ready money only.

Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange.

May 20. u&2m.

Spaniſh Language.

WANTED, a perſon well qualified to tranſlate Spaniſh papers and documents into the Engliſh language. Such a one who can produce unexceptionable recommendations, and is deſirous of immediate employment, will pleaſe to make application in writing at the office of the Commiſſioners for carrying into effect the twenty-firſt article of the treaty of friendſhip, limits and navigation, between his Catholic majeſty and the United States of America,— during office hours, or at the office of PETER LOHRA, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, June 1. 2—3p

Southwark Printing-Office,

No. 294, *South Second-ſtreet.*

IF encouraged, Timothy Mountford, will publiſh from this office, a newſpaper, entitled, *The Southwark Gazette, and Philadelphia Regiſter;* the utility of which, no one can doubt of who conſiders the diſtance between this and other offices.

He will ſend papers on the morning of every Thurſday and Saturday, to ſuch places as his ſubſcribers ſhall direct.

The price of this Gazette will be Four Dollars per year, payable as follows: One dollar when called for—one dollar at the expiration of ſix months—and one dollar at the end of every ſubſequent term of three months.

Literary eſſays will be gladly received and inſerted gratis—Advertiſements at the uſual rates.

☞ Apply to WILLIAM ROBINSON, jun. Eſquire, at his houſe in front of the office, who will receive ſubſcriptions.

Subſcriptions will alſo be received by the following gentlemen, viz. Meſſ. *Young, Mills & Son, Thomas Dobſon, John Ormrod, William W. Woodward, and Samuel Richardet,* Merchants' Coffee-Houſe.

May 29. 3p.

Richard Bayley & Co.

Late JOHN WHITESIDES & Co.

No. 136 *Market-ſtreet,*

HAVE received per the ſhips William Penn and Star from London, a large and faſhionable aſſortment of the following articles: viz.

Chintzes, and printed Cottons, of the neweſt patterns
Furniture Dimities and Chintzes
Ginghams, plain and figured,
Muſlins, printed and embroider'd
Do. tambour'd, plain, check and ſtrip'd
Do. tamboured, of a very ſuperior quality
Fine Book, Jaconet and Decca Handkerchiefs
Dimities and muſlinets
Damaſk table-linen, in ſetts and in the piece
Diaper ditto in Cloths and in ditto
Holland and Ruſſia Sheetings
Loop'd Hollands and Iriſh Linens
Long Lawns and Cambrics
Sattins and Silks, plain and figured
Ribbons and Gloves
Crapes and Gauzes
Straw, Chip, and Paper Hats and Bonnets, new ſhapes
Fancy trimmings, &c.

With a variety of articles in the Linen-Drapery and Haberdaſhery line.

May 22 §20t

To be Sold,

A large and convenient

Three Story Brick Houſe;

SITUATE at the north-eaſt corner of Arch and Fourth-ſtreets. It contains eighteen rooms—and is in every reſpect well finiſhed. For particulars enquire of

M. Keppele,
No. 138, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

May 31. §

For Sale,

ON board the ſhip MOLLY, John Froſt, maſter from Liverpool, laying at Walnut-ſtreet wharf

6000 buſhels of fine ſtoved Salt,

And QUEEN'S WARE, well aſſorted,

By PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

WHO HAVE IN STORE, ALSO FOR SALE,

100 Boxes White Havanna Sugars
Imperial and Hyſon } TEAS
17 tubs Quickſilver
2 cheſts Bandanno Handkerchiefs

A few cheſts Manchester Goods well aſſorted in corduroys, thickſets, ginghams, muſlinets, dimities, &c. 2 Trunks black ſewing ſilk,
180 Crates queens ware, well aſſorted,
10 Tons ſheet lead,
Nails aſſorted, flat and ſharp points,
London particular and India market } Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
30 pipes, 10 hhds. Teneriffe Wine,
10 pipes choice Port ditto,
31 caſks yellow paint,
7 boxes 12 bundles writing ſlates,
1 box ink-ſtands & note preſſes,
Sail canvas aſſorted No. 1 à 8.

May 4. dtf

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable three ſtory Brick Houſe;

SITUATE in Lodge alley, next to the bank of Pennſylvania, the lot on which it ſtands, together with the vacant lot adjoining, which extends to Goforth-ſtreet. The houſe is about 50 feet in front on Lodge-alley, and about 42 feet in depth, the adjoining lot is about 96 feet front on Lodge alley, and 42 feet on Goforth-ſtreet, being a ſtreet which leads from Cheſnut-ſtreet and Carter's alley into Dock-ſtreet at the horſe market. The houſe conſiſts of ten lodging rooms, with ſix fire places, two dining rooms, one of them forty feet in length, the other about thirty-four feet, each containing two fire places, two parlours and a large kitchen, with extenſive cellars under, and garrets over the whole, a privilege of a vacant lot of ground to the eaſtward between this houſe and the bank, a pump of excellent water in the yard, a handſome piazza fronting the vacant lot, and a frame ſtable and dwelling houſe on Goforth-ſtreet. The premiſes now rent for £.318 per annum. To be ſold clear of all incumbrances.

For terms apply to *John Clement Stocker.*

April 20 3awtf

Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Company.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Company, will be held at the Company's Office, on Monday, 10 o'clock, the 12th June next.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Sec'ry.

May 12. fr 4w.

Doctor Perkins

INFORMS the citizens of Philadelphia, that he has taken lodgings for a few days at the ſign of the Indian Queen, ſouth Fourth-ſtreet. He will be happy to wait on thoſe who wiſh to ſatisfy themſelves of the efficacy of his

Patent Metallic Points;

And will operate gratis for the relief of the poor at his lodgings, where he has for ſale the inſtruments, with the neceſſary inſtructions for uſing them.

May 29. dtf

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE

Tracts of Land,

IN the county of Glynn and ſtate of Georgia, will be ſold by public ſale, at eight o'clock on the evening of Tueſday the 27th day of June next, at the Merchants Coffee-Houſe in this city, unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of by private ſale.

1ſt. 7000 acres on St. Simons Sound at the confluence of Frederica and Turtle rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunſwick, originally granted to John Howell, and within 6 miles of the Atlantic ocean.

2d. 25,000 acres on the head waters of a branch of the great Satilla, originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

3d. 50,000 acres on the waters of the little Satilla river, and of Buffaloe and Alexanders Creeks; the great Satilla road paſſes through theſe lands, which were originally granted to Ferdinand O'Neal.

4th. 30,000 acres on the great Satilla river, which are alſo interſected by a branch of the little Satilla, and were originally granted to Thomas Spalding.

It appears by authentic certificates from Thomas Davis, ſurveyor, and from Major Hopkins now reſiding in Philadelphia, that the body of theſe lands are not thirty miles from the ocean, and principally within tide water; that the Alatamaha is navigable for boats and rafts two hundred miles above, and for large veſſels within ten miles of them; that they are chiefly firſt rate pine lands, producing timber equal in quality to any in the ſtate of Georgia, poſſeſſing the ſame advantages of navigation. The abovementioned certificates, together with the patents, drafts, and other papers reſpecting the title, which is complete and unincumbered, are in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcribers and may be ſeen by applying to Benjamin R. Morgan, at No. 5, South 4th Street. The terms of payment will be one third caſh, the remaining two thirds in good negotiable endors'd notes, payable in three and ſix months after the ſale; a conveyance to be made to each purchaſer on the payment of that moiety of the notes received from him which becomes firſt due.

THOMAS FITZSIMONS,
JEREMIAH PARKER,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN.

Philadelphia, May 31, 1797. eodtf.

The Commiſſioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendſhip, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majeſty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Perſons therein concerned,—That, in order to terminate all differences, on account of the loſſes ſuſtained by the Citizens of the United States, in conſequence of their Veſſels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majeſty, during the late War between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications, authorized by the ſaid Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all ſuch perſons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in queſtion, and alſo to receive in evidence, all written teſtimony, authenticated in ſuch manner as they ſhall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
PETER LOHRA,
Secretary.

Commiſſioners Office, No. 109, *Mulberry-ſtreet, Philadelphia, May* 17*th*, 1797.

20—§4w

Millinery Room,

No. 136 *Market-ſtreet.*

MISS CHRYSTAL

TAKES an early opportunity of acquainting her Friends that ſhe has received by the WILLIAM PENN, a variety of NEW MILLINERY, &c. which ſhe hopes to be able to ſhew them in a few days.

May 18 §3ot

Lancaſter, Harriſburgh, Carliſle, Shippenſburg and Sunbury

STAGES.

THE public are requeſted to take notice, that the partnerſhip which has for ſome time ſubſiſted between Mathias Slough of Lancaſter, and William Geer, is now diſſolved: but, not as M. Slough inſinuates to the public without juſt cauſe; as will more fully appear by a letter on the ſubject from M. Slough to W. Geer, dated the 29th December laſt. a recital of which is not now deemed neceſſary. Any gentleman who wiſhes to be more circumſtantially informed of the merits of this buſineſs, by applying to W. Geer may have the peruſal of M. Slough's letter, and then can be at full liberty to determine whether or not W. Geer is not perfectly juſtifiable in attaching himſelf to any other perſon in the proſecution of the Stage conveyance from Philadelphia to Shippenſburg, or any other place.

Now from the liberal and generous ſupport the public were pleaſed to confer on the firſt effort in this buſineſs, William Geer, in conjunction with Meſſrs. Reily, Weed and Witmer, is determined to proſecute and carry it on, with every care, attention and diſpatch that a zeal to oblige the public can poſſibly exert.

The above company, who are amply provided with carriages, horſes, and every appurtenance to render the paſſage ſafe and commodious, inform thoſe who wiſh to patronize and encourage the undertaking, that they can take their ſeats at George Weed's, the ſign of the White Horſe, Market Street, Philadelphia, on every Monday and Friday, to proceed to Lancaſter, Harriſburg, Carliſle and Shippenſburg. The fare as hitherto eſtabliſhed.

For the further accommodation of the public, a Stage will ſtart every Wedneſday from the houſe of Samuel Elder, in Harriſburg, arrive at Sunbury in Northumberland county, every Thurſday, and return from thence and arrive at Harriſburg every Saturday, ſo that paſſengers deſtined for Lancaſter or Philadelphia, may proceed on Mondays.

WILLIAM GEER.

Lancaſter, Jan. 27, 1797.

N. B. This Line of Stages ſtarts from the houſe of William Ferree, in Lancaſter, on every Tueſday and Saturday morning at 6 o'clock, proceeding to the weſtward; and from the houſe of Mr. Samuel Elder in Harriſburg every Wedneſday morning, on the ſame evening arrives at Patrick Cochran's in Shippenſburg, and returns from thence on every Thurſday: performing the ſame routine daily as in its tour from Philadelphia. mwf

A Compting Houſe to let.

THE Compting Houſe formerly occupied by Mr. John E. Caldwell, on Roſs' wharf, will be vacant on 1ſt June—and for hire to any perſon who may apply for ſame. For terms enquire of the printer hereof.

May 31. eo6p

To Let,

And poſſeſſion given in two weeks,

A good 3 ſtory Brick Houſe,

With back buildings—No. 43, Spruce-ſtreet.

Apply at No. 109 Spruce-ſtreet.

May 26 §6t

St. Andrew's Society.

AT a quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society, held at the Golden Swan, laſt evening, the following gentlemen were unanimouſly elected members thereof;

Lord Henry Stewart,
The Honorable Thomas M'Donald,
Mr. William Alexander,
Capt. Duncan Roſe,
Mr. James Thorbur,
Mr. James Stuart, jun.
Mr. William Gardner,
Mr. Samuel Campbell, of N. Y.

The treaſurer, Mr. Shields, preſented to the meeting the ſtatement of the funds of the ſociety; whereupon, it was

Reſolved, that he be requeſted to continue his ſtrenuous exertions to collect in the arrears due to the poor fund, and to make report of his ſucceſs therein at the next quarterly meeting.

Richard Lake, Secretary.

June 1. 3p

Venereal Complaints,

PUNCTUALLY attended to in every ſtage of that diſeaſe, without the uſe of mercury or reſtraint of diet, in any caſe recent and ſimple, on application at No. 113, Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the United States bank, or at No. 170, South Water-ſtreet, between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets, where he has opened an office for the better accommodation of his patients.

But in Lues Venerea confirmed, Doctor Morgan pledges himſelf, that no ſyſtem of cure (however ſpecious) can be effectual without mercury, and that all the known rules of practice for theſe two centuries paſt, and united experience affirms, that any ſubſtitute for it is but nugatory, and any mode of practice to the contrary muſt be futile and deceptious.

Nevertheleſs, he undertakes, however complicated the caſe, to effect a cure without inconvenience or injury to the patient's conſtitution, and in time not generally experienced or expected.

N B. Regular attendance at the office in Water-ſtreet, from the hour of nine o'clock in the morning until one, and from three o'clock in the evening until ſeven; but any other time at his dwelling houſe, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

May 16. dtf

For Sale,

By Samuel Breck, jun, at his Compting-houſe, No. 89 South Third-ſtreet,

A quantity of the beſt

Boſton meis Beef in whole and half barrels. fit for ſhip's uſe
Do. Pork do.
A quantity of Sherry Wine
A few Pipes Oil Proof Brandy, juſt landed from Bordeaux
Chocolate in Boxes
Rice, Cotton, Caſtile Soap, and
Four or five Bales large Orange Peels, &c.

May 27. eo6t

Pennſylvania Population Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders, that a further aſſeſſment of fifteen dollars is levied on each ſhare, payable in the following inſtalments—viz.

One quarter immediately.
One quarter on the 1ſt of June.
One quarter on the 1ſt September.
One quarter on the 1ſt Dec. next.

Which they are requeſted to pay to the Treaſurer of the Company at the Company's Office, No. 53 north Fourth ſtreet, agreeably to the times above mentioned; and they are further informed that on their neglecting to pay the ſame as above directed, the ſeveral forfeitures directed by the Conſtitution, willl be exacted.

By order of the Board,
SOL. MARACHE,
Treaſurer.

May 15 §1m

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.
No. 8 *Cheſnut-Street,*
Have for Sale
FIFTY TRUNKS neatly aſſorted, very low on ſhort credit.

March 6. §

Maurice Moynihan,

No. 81, *North Second ſtreet,*

A few doors above Arch-ſtreet,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has for wholeſale or retail, on the loweſt terms, a general aſſortment of Queen's Ware, gilt and cut tumblers, plain and flowered quart, pint, half pint, gill and half gill do. exact meaſures, decanters and wine glaſſes; gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bowls, and china in ſets and ſeparate; pocket bottles: Schuylkill and Jerſey country quart and half gallon bottles; Dry Goods, &c. &c.

N. B. Crates put up with care at the ſhorteſt notice.

May 11. dtf

Ezekiel Hall

HAS removed his Compting Room to Jones's Wharf, where he has for ſale

24 hogſheads Cod Fiſh.

A ſtore to let,

In Water-ſtreet, between Market and Arch-ſtreets.

May 29. 6p

Roſs & Simſon,

Have for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF PRIME

St. Domingo Cotton,
Superior Old Liſbon Wine in Pipes
Excellent India Market
Teneriffe Wine,
In Madeira Caſks
A few Quarter Cheſts beſt
Freſh Hyſon and Hyſon Skin } TEAS.
Muſcovado Sugars in Hogſheads, and
Coffee in Tierces

March 7. ||tf

Juſt Received,

From Batavia (via Providence)
170 Sacks of Java Coffee of firſt quality
200 half ſacks do. do.
A few Boxes of Spices, conſiſting of Nutmegs, Cloves and mace
For ſale by
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-ſtreet.

May 30 dtf

Loſt—A Gold Bracelet,

Marked S. H. with a double Chain. Any perſon who may have found it, and will return it at No. 47, Penn-ſtreet, will be handſomely rewarded.

May 27. dtf

Dutch Gunpowder.

A quantity of the beſt Dutch Gunpowder for ſale by Samuel Breck, jun. No. 89, ſouth Third-ſtreet.

May 27. eo6t